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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1869. NO. 198.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Congress Water.

Gettysburg Water. Missisquoi Water, by the case or by the barrel.

Blue Lick Water, by the barrel or gallon.

A fresh lot of the above waters received and will be disposed of at very reasonable prices at Joseph Fleming's, 81, corner of Market and the Diamond.

Fifty Thousand Dollars'

Worth of Notions, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Toys, for sale at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s Brush and Notion Store, No. 20 Liberty street. Merchants and dealers are invited to call.

Lead Combs

For coloring the hair and whiskers black, sold at Thompson & Co.'s, 20 Liberty street.

Mason's, Ancona's and Bartlett's

Blacking, Matchless Blacking, Paste, for sale at wholesale at Thompson & Co.'s, 20 Liberty street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homestead. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. 1

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

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The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oil and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. 1

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company having the largest, extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity "A. 1." They also say: A certificate issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They have also continued to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark	for	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
STERLING.	Silver.	GORHAM MFG CO

The Daily Commercial.

Late on Saturday evening a prize fight, near Newport, Ky., was nipped in the bud. Andrew Branbeck and Martin Flaherty were stripped for a fight. A mill between Henry Corcoran and Pat. Lyons was to have come on. Mayor Buchanan had all four arrested. The Kentucky laws are very severe against prize fighting.

PROF. TOWELL, who departed nearly one year ago in charge of the scientific expedition to explore the Rocky Mountains, has returned to Bloomington, Illinois, for the purpose of procuring four portable boats in Chicago, which are to be carried out on the Pacific Railroad as far as possible. The party are to embark in these boats at the head waters of the Green river, and follow that and other streams into which it empties to the Pacific ocean. The party will spend some ten months.

THE COLOR OF THE SKY.—Professor Tyndall is now engaged on the chemical action of light upon vapors, and he has quite recently handed in a paper to the Royal Society on the colors of the sky, on the polarization of light by the sky, and by cloudy matter generally. By the condensation of liquids of various kinds into particles so small that they are beyond the measure ed, not by tens of thousandths, but by hundreds of thousandths of an inch, he succeeds in producing a blue which equals, if it does not transcend, that of the deepest and purest of Italian sky, and this blue exhibits all the effects of polarization which have been hitherto observed in skylight.

A SHIP canal through Ireland, from Dublin to Galway—a distance of about one hundred miles—is proposed, as a means of improving the communication between England and America. It is also proposed to unite Scotland and Ireland by railway, through a tunnel, starting on the Irish side from a point midway between Cushendon and Cushendall, on the coast of Antrim, to the Scotch side of Glenstrone, from whence it would run through the head of the Mull of Cantyre. The total length of the tunnel would be fourteen miles three furlongs, and it is said that the ground through which it would have to be made is exactly suited for tunneling operations, and the soft stone for lining it can be found in any quantity on the Irish side.

IT has been arranged by the leaders of the workingmen of England that a great co-operative congress shall be held in London in the first week in June—commencing on the 31st of May. The congress will be held at the Adelphi; a festive meeting will be held at the Crystal Palace, and a court will be engaged at the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of co-operative manufactures. Some of these men and others among the trades unionists are also organizing a systematic emigration of English operatives to this country. It is believed that several thousand of the spinners and miners now on a strike and "locked out" at Preston and in Yorkshire will be aided to emigrate. It is proposed, among other things, to send over a commission of three or five of the leading workingmen to obtain information, and on their return to establish a bureau in London to disseminate it.

STOCK growing at the West promises to become much more extensive and lucrative than ever before, assuming that we are as successful in the future as we have been in the past in warding off the fatal rinderpest. Since the war many wealthy capitalists have left New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other mercantile centers, and engaged in stock raising. A St. Louis paper in alluding to the attractions which this branch of business holds out, observes:

"The trade naturally belongs to St. Louis, but we do not receive it. Chicago handles 10,000 head of cattle per week. St. Louis but 2,000 —or in round figures, Chicago buys and sells $50,000,000 worth of cattle per year, while St. Louis buys and sells $5,000,000 worth only; and at the same time two-thirds at least of the cattle sold in Chicago are raised and originally purchased, not only west of the Mississippi river, but in Kentucky nearer to St. Louis than Chicago, and ought to, but cannot be shipped through to the Eastern markets cheaper than by way of Chicago."

THERE is now preparing in Berlin what will be the most magnificent aquarium in the world. It is situated in the center of the principal promenade of the city, and will make a large three-story building. It is to be under the charge of Alfred Brehm, one of the best German naturalists. The second story will be devoted to the aquarium proper, while the upper floor will contain mammals, birds and reptiles. The sides of the cages towards the visitors will be of such thick glass as to resist the stoutest serpent or crocodile. The aquarium will be lighted, while the galleries where the visitors stand will be dark. Caves and grottoes skeletons and natural history will be introduced to imitate nature. One portion of the aquarium proper will contain the denizens of the Baltic Sea, another of the Atlantic, and a faithful copy of the Grotto of Capri will be peopled by the Mediterranean fish. But in this Aquarium there are not almost as many species of fish as contained in some single tank in the world.

English Churches.

Matthew Hale Smith, writing from England says everything about the churches in this land is singular. The dark, smoky aspect they wear strikes one unpleasantly. The wood mainly used is oak or pine, varnished, and that wears lighter color. Of course that pertains to a work house. Seldom a carpet is seen on a floor; if any is found, it is cocoa matting and often worn. Few seats are cushioned, and these in patches, and the whole structure is barn-like. The singing almost universally is congregational. The hymn is given out and then the organ plays a prelude, after which the reading of the hymn is resumed and finished. Often the hymn is read in this way after it has been wholly read through. A long pause is made between each part of the service, so long that a stranger imagines that no more is to be done. All find the Scriptures read, and the preacher names the audience will find the text. Chanting is very common, and all the audience join in that service. At the close of the prayer all say "Amen." After the benediction the audience remain seated for some time, as if some more service was expected, and then the people arise and slowly go out. People carry umbrellas as commonly by day as by night. Each pew is provided with a place for the umbrella as we find racks for books. It is the fashion to post the walls of churches with bill-bills and notices of secular and political meetings, as well as religious. The reason of this is, on account, a dilapidated and scraggy look, or as if it all were up at auction. The pulpits are quite unlike ours, and to an American can are not pleasant. But there is a heart about the whole service that is quite impressive. The ministers do an immense amount of work, quite unknown among us, and the pay quite below ours.

England, Spain and Cuba.

It is a very common saying now both in England and this country, that the case of this country in relation to Cuba, is that of England in regard to the rebellion in Ireland. There are several ways of meeting this argument, one of which is found in this short letter of Monoure Conway, in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 14:

"May I, without undertaking the advocacy of the American charges against England, respond to your challenge so far as it institutes a parallel between the attitude of the United States toward Spain in the matter of Cuba, and that of England toward the United States in the matter of the Southern Confederacy?

"The gravamen of the American charge is that their government passed into the hands of a new administration, and thereupon a rebellion having broken out, that rebellion was conceded belligerent rights by England without waiting for arrivalor representations of the American minister, then on his way to this country. That, it is charged, was thusty recognition, and was followed by unfriendly claims toward the United States. The other case is that, though the insurrection in Cuba had acquired imposing dimensions, the American government not only awaited the arrival of the new Spanish minister, but has not yet recognized either the belligerency of the insurgents or the United States in the matter of the Southern Confederacy?

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TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

THE interview between General LEE and President GRANT on Saturday, had no political significance whatever. General LEE being in Washington, called to pay his respects to the President, and General GRANT received him as one gentleman would another. That's all there is about it. But the *Herald* fails to realize a sensation out of the interview.

THE English Premier, in the general English Alabama excitement, "professed to have good assurance from reliable quarters that the recent rejection of the treaty by the American Legislature was purely a political movement." He probably had this assurance from REVERDY JOHNSON, whose benevolence could not resist the temptation to give the last little comfort in his power to the people who had done the dinner business with such sumptuous freedom.

THE May statement of the public debt shows a reduction of $6,399,070 since the first of April last. This great decrease surprised all the officials of the Treasury Department. They expected a reduction, but not more than three or four millions. The customs receipts and the receipts from internal revenue have been unusually large the past month, while the outlays of the Government have been comparatively small. Mr. BOUTWELL hopes to be able to make a decrease each month, though the present favorable exhibit cannot be expected to be repeated every month.

WHEAT sells in New York at from $1 31 to $1 90 per bushel, the lower figures being for grades of spring wheat which comprise the bulk of the shipments from Chicago to New York. To get a bushel of wheat to New York from a point in the grain producing regions of the Northwest, say two hundred miles from Chicago, costs 53 cents, or more than one-third the average price of the staple in that market. No wonder the question of lower rates of freight has such a deep hold upon the western people. The saving of five cents on the bushel, on the cost of moving grain from the Upper Mississippi to tide water would add millions of dollars to the value of the crop in the producer's hands, and possibly be of some profit to eastern consumers.

SWEDEN has practically abolished capital punishment. No executions have taken place during the last two years, though a number of persons are lying in prison under sentence of death. The object in not issuing death warrants for these convicts appears to be a desire to ascertain whether public security will be promoted by an abolition of the death penalty before formally passing a law to that effect. This is fair, and as opponents of capital punishment we have no objection to the test. The amended criminal code of Sweden, adopted in 1861, reduced the offenses punished by death from sixty-eight to a very few crimes, such as murder and robbery with violence. Besides, the Judges can substitute penal servitude for hanging. Since 1863, only seven persons have been executed, sixty-one have been condemned to capital punishment, and two hundred and thirty-five to penal servitude for life.

THE Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, last week made a presentment which contains one or two striking suggestions as to an abuse which has assumed large proportions in Pittsburgh as well as Philadelphia. The jury states that previous statistics on the subject "render it apparent that our aldermanic system has been turned into a laboratory for the creation of offenses," and that in a great majority of cases acted on by the aldermen "the malice and envy of the private accuser, a harvest rich in emoluments for the alderman, and heavy bills of expense for the community of tax-payers, are more easily discernible than the paramount claims of justice or the public interest." As a remedy for this state of affairs the Grand Jury urges two propositions—the appointment of the alderman by a power removed from the direct influences of ward politics, and their remuneration by salaries, instead of by fees. The latter of these proposed remedies will certainly be productive of a great reform, and it is highly probable that the former would prove equally efficacious. By the present loose and rotten system the prisons of this county and of Philadelphia are crowded with persons accused of trivial offenses, in the great majority of which cases there is not the shadow of a *prima facie* case against them. Their committal to prison helps to swell the alderman's bill of costs.

SPAIN AND HER CONSTITUTION.

Late cable telegrams announce that the debate in the Constituent Cortes at Madrid, on the new Constitution, submitted by the Committee of Fifteen appointed by that body, has terminated, and that all the amendments proposed have been rejected. We presume that the next intelligence will announce the ratification of the Constitution by the Cortes, and its promulgation to the people of Spain as the fundamental law of the Kingdom. The amendments spoken of as rejected were those submitted by the Republican Deputies.

The new Constitution in most respects is a remarkable document, as it embodies nearly all the leading constitutional principles in use in Anglo-Saxon communities—freedom of speech, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of education, and of worship, and of expatriation, and the responsibility of public functionaries before the courts for their acts, whether official or non-official. This last rule is the base of constitutional liberty, and is scouted by no other community of the "Latin race" has yet ventured to adopt it. The Catholic Church, under the new Constitution, is to continue the state church, but the exercise of all other forms of faith, both by Spaniards and resident foreigners, is permitted. This is a great stride for Spain, as it will induce religious activity in the kingdom which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the spiritual and material interests of people. Even Spanish Catholicism will become more liberal and progressive. The suffrage the Constitution makes universal; the ministers of the crown are to be responsible to the Cortes, as in England they are to the Commons. The Cortes is to be composed of a Senate and Congress—the former to be one-fourth renewed every three years, the latter to be totally renewed every three years. The provisions relating to the election of the Cortes, its relations to the King—for the Government is to be a monarchy—its working, procedure, and dissolution, its powers and duties and privileges, closely resemble those of the English Parliament. The powers and duties of the King are the ordinary ones of a limited monarch; the crown is to be hereditary under the law of primogeniture, but without exclusion of the female line. Armies are maintainable only by annual enactment.

The Republican members of the Cortes made a stand against a monarchy, but in vain, as a majority of the Deputies, including PRIM, SERRANO and other influential leaders of the revolution, were strenuous that the form of government should be that of a constitutional monarchy. At this time, it is, probably, the most suitable rule for Spain, as the knowledge of a great majority of the people of the principles of popular government is exceedingly limited, and there is danger that an experiment in republicanism would result in anarchy. The debate in the Cortes on the question was exceedingly animated, and the Republican orators evinced great ability. In the grand debate, CESTELAR, a leading Republican and a noted orator, after referring to the declination of the Spanish throne by a Coburg prince, declared:

"Spain has a crown too grand for a head so small. We are the mariners of the sea as an emerald in our sandals, and the sea as a diamond in our crown. Well, instead of asking all the world to send us a master, let us ask from it good faith, liberty, the prosperity of the country, and the condemnation of all the orders. We have sufficient energy to make the people understand their duties, as well as their rights, and so we do not need this master to guard us, for the Spanish people knows well how to guard itself. Cestelar then proceeded to compare the projected constitution with the constitutions of other countries. He alluded to the United States as 'the country where the poorest citizen has the proudest bearing.' Where a fatlor, called Johnside of this being. Where a fatlor, called Johnson, a wood-cutter called Lincoln, and a general called Grant, rose to power, and where all things grow by the heat of liberty.' He denied that Spain was ever essentially a monarchical nation; when the monarchy came it came from abroad, and waded to power through seas of Spanish blood, as history recorded. He spoke strongly against the monarchy being hereditary. He said that some months ago, when the Government pronounced for a monarchy, the sense of the party who desired it was for it to be elective, Spanish, and democratical."

This gives an idea of the manner in which the Republican deputies conducted the discussion. CESTELAR, alluding to MONTPENSIER, who will probably be named king by the Cortes, said he was like his father, LOUIS PHILIPPE, "perfection in the domestic circle and private life, but corrupt in his public and political life." He then made a skilful allusion to PRIM, SERRANO and RIVERO, asking what need had Spain with a foreign king, when they could have a Republic with these great men of their own at the front. SERRANO replied to this speech, complimenting the wonderful eloquence of CESTELAR, but avowing monarchical principles, and in this position he has since been sustained by a large majority of the Cortes.

LEGISLATIVE ASPIRANTS.

The list of aspirants for seats in the Legislature includes the names of upwards of twenty-five gentlemen, some of whom have served at Harrisburg, and others who would be the veriest novices at the business of law making. In some respects, experience at the State capital should be considered as adding to the qualifications of candidates, but this all turns on the point whether the experience has been of the right kind. A member who has passed through the temptations of a session, and retained his personal and political honesty, would be of greater service to his constituents than an entirely new man of the same average capacity. But the point should be clearly determined that aspirants seeking re-election have come out of the ordeal unscathed, not only of the taint of personal debasement, but of having sanctioned extravagant and improvident schemes of legislation. Some persons who would reject with scorn every attempt at influencing their official action by a corrupt consideration, are yet among the foremost in degrading legislation by the aid they render schemes of profligate expenditure. They may not profit a penny, but lacking the firmness to actively oppose, do more harm by their example and the influence of their reputation for amiable integrity, than the most corrupt of the thoroughbred "shysters." Such persons should be carefully excluded from a place on the ticket. Of course it is not necessary to recommend that those whose general reputation is bad should be ignored in the nominations. The people have made up their mind to do this, and the prospects are very fair that the effort will be successful.

If we are ever to secure an honest and efficient representation at Harrisburg, it should be done this year through the instrumentality of the Republican organization. If we fail, it would almost demonstrate the incapacity of the people for self-government. The nominations are brought so decidedly home to every member of the party that nothing but the most shameful neglect of duty at the primary meetings, will prevent the selection of gentlemen of integrity, firmness and ability. The convention to nominate Senators and Representatives is called for that purpose solely; there will be no opportunity to trade and barter votes on other offices, and the delegates will have plenty of time to make careful choice from the names before them. Hitherto the nominations of assemblymen have been generally made when the convention was wearied, and the members anxious to get to their homes. The coming convention will have but a small amount of work before it, and there can be no excuse for slighting its performance. Of course, all will depend upon the character of the delegates, and particularly upon the firmness with which the people of the rural districts adhere to the determination to send as delegates only Republicans who will consider that in the renomination of honest, true and brave men lies the highest political expediency. With such men in the convention, or even an outspoken minority of such men, the Legislative ticket may be made an honor to the Republican party, and a credit to the whole people of Allegheny county.

AN IMPORTANT CHURCH ELECTION.

During the month of June a question of great importance in church government will be submitted to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, male and female, above the age of twenty-one. This question is whether the laity shall be represented in the legislative assemblies of the church—the Annual and General Conferences—or whether the law-making power shall remain, as it has heretofore, solely in the hands of the ministry. The financial interests of the church have become so gigantic in their proportions that it is queried whether their management should be left exclusively in the hands of a class of men who are called to the sole work of preaching the Gospel. The official publishing interests of the church represent a capital of nearly $1,500,000. The Missionary Society receives and disburses annually from $800,000 to $800,000. The Church Extension Society is appealing to the Church for hundreds of thousands. The Methodists have six theological institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and eighty-five seminaries of different grades, all of which more or less come under the control of the Conferences of the Church. There are many who advocate the participation of the laity in church government on the ground of abstract right, but this mingling of temporal with spiritual affairs has its influence on many who would not throw themselves much about church government if the cares of the ministry were solely of a spiritual nature.

The Southern Methodist Church, by a popular vote in 1867, admitted lay delegates to their general and annual conferences, and the experiment is said to have proved a decided success. That body consists of no less than 2,581 traveling ministers, 3,952 local preachers, and 535,040 members, and its union with the Northern Church, or more properly *the* Methodist Episcopal Church (for the Southerners are seceders), is considered to be within the range of probabilities within a few years.

The result of the election on lay delegation cannot, of course, be pre-determined, nor the effect of such a change on the interests of the church, but the movement certainly deserves to be ranked as one of the most important ecclesiastical questions of the day. This is especially so, when the marvellous growth of the Methodist Church in the past, and its commanding supremacy in point of numbers at present, are considered.

COMMON Sense Talk to Workingmen.

Senator Wilson of Massachussets made a speech last week to the workingmen employed in the United States Armory at Springfield, in the course of which he said:

"We hear a great deal about a great debt upon us. I am among those who believe that debt can be paid with perfect ease with more ease than we paid off our Revolutionary debt, that of the war of 1812, or that of the Mexican war. I have no fear about it when the country is earning and laying up one hundred millions of dollars annually, more than its expenses. What I am anxious about is that the money shall be more equally divided among the people of the country, and that all the people shall have the means of a comfortable living, support for their wives and their children, and for educating their children and improving their condition. I am among those who believe that the laboring men of this country, during the last thirty years, have made wonderful progress—that they live in better houses, better furnished—that they have more means for mental and intellectual culture for themselves and children than they had a generation ago; and thank God it is so! And while it is so, I should encourage us all to contribute our part to elevate and lift up the toiling masses of the country. And although, gentlemen, they may bring reproach, may bring down a sneer, yet for my own part, popular or unpopular, applauded or disapproved, I think it the duty of every workingman in this country, whatever political organization he may belong to, to maintain the liberties, the rights of men, and to struggle for the elevation of the great mass of our countrymen. [Applause.] I believe it is better for the people, better for wealthy men, better for us all, and in that light I trust we shall all act. And let us, one and all, do what we can to put our country, improve every portion of it, and, more than all and above all, elevate and improve the condition of the laboring men and women of the United States."

A JURY in New York, in examining into the cause of the death of an intoxicated man, said that the "frequent beating of intoxicated men on the head, by the police, and the brutality practiced in police stations, as revealed in the investigation, are disgraceful." The same sort of thing will apply to the police force of three-fourths of the large cities in the country. All policemen are happily not brutes; unhappily, a very great many of them are nothing else.

MR. GRAVES, the Liverpool Member of Parliament, has introduced a bill into Parliament looking to a very sensible modification of English postal rates—a matter of much discussion nowadays. At present four ounces of printed matter may be sent to any part of Great Britain for one penny. Mr. Graves proposes merely that two ounces shall be carried for a half penny. The French subdivisions of grade are rather complex, descending for various kinds of printed matter to one-sixth of an ounce. But the new proposition of Mr. Graves is a good one and equitable; for at present the postage on many newspapers in England is as great as the cost of the paper itself. Our own lowest single rate is now about the same as the English—two cents for all under four ounces. We might take a lesson in the logic of equity from Mr. Graves.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Sultan entertained the Prince of Wales and his wife in magnificent style. The Princess' bedroom was furnished with a Gobelins rug costing 180,000 piastres, and the imperial four-post bedstead was draped with Damascus cloth of gold and provided with cashmere shawls as coverlets.

A Washington letter-writer reports that recently an Ohio Congressman received a petition, signed by three hundred persons, asking the appointment of a woman as postmaster, and three days later had received twenty-five confidential letters from the signers, informing him that she was not fit for the place, and that they had not the courage to refuse to sign her papers.

A resident of Treasure City, in the White Pine mining region, recently died, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot they were informed by the grave-digger that he had struck a splendid lead, and had staked off a claim; and he refused to allow the body to be buried in the hole he had dug.

A correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* writes from Sitka concerning the manners of the inhabitants, that the children amuse themselves by sliding with bare feet on the ice, clad in a fragment of blanket; the elders keep dogs and beat their wives; the women paint their faces to save the trouble of washing; and when one dies they build a cob-house of sticks, just large enough to hold a body, put it inside and set fire to it, and burn it up, all hands sitting around in a circle, the women howling and the men beating time with big sticks.

Schneider, the prima donna, says that all the stories about the Emperor of Russia being enamored of Patti were put in circulation by the Marchioness de Caux. She also says that the Czar was just as much in love with her when he saw her in Paris in 1867, and offered her as rich presents as he gave to Patti, but she refused them.

Weston has been examined by a physician who tells him that his walking has caused a serious enlargement of the heart, and forbids him ever to start on another tramp. No one will regret the result, even if some deplore the cause of his ceasing to walk.

Hoboken is declared by the New York *Sun* to have the worst prison in the world. It resembles a smoke house and has three cells of the following dimensions: three feet seven inches long, seven feet eight inches wide, seven feet high. The furniture of each is a wooden bench and a pail. In these three spacious apartments it sometimes becomes necessary to lodge twenty or more prisoners on a rainy night. The comfort of such an arrangement may be imagined. The means of ventilation are as poor as possible.

The potash speculators of the west are reported to be suffering from their attempts to obtain extravagant prices by holding back their crops. The Michigan papers assert that the farmers in that State are obliged to sell at 15 cents a bushel potatoes for which last fall they refused $1 50. At White Pigeon, Michigan, for several weeks 3,000 bushels a day have been shipped east, and it is estimated that over 75,000 bushels still remain unsold in that vicinity. The same condition of affairs is reported to exist in other Western States.

The ramie, the new grass said to be suitable for the manufacture of paper, as also to be cultivated in Egypt, several Pachas having written to the United States to obtain the seed. The papyrus, from which the name of the paper is derived, was first grown on the banks of the Nile for the use of the scribes of Alexandria, and the connection between the primitive and the modern material is worthy of notice as a sign that Egypt is waking up to the advance of civilization.

Lanterne Rochefort began his literary life by directing lottery circulars fifteen hours a day on a salary of eight dollars a week. He now seems to imagine that in abusing Bonaparte he is attacking Imperialism. His latest is a story that, when she made her famous visit to the cholera hospital at Amiens some four years ago, the patients to whom she ministered were healthy fellows hired to play the part, and that the women who enthusiastically tore her dress to pieces to obtain relics were paid twenty francs each for the performance.

A petition, weighing half a ton and signed by 2,874,261 persons, was recently presented to the Spanish Cortes. The signatures represent about a million more persons than are known to be able to write in Spain.

The Seminary Imbroglio—Trusteeship.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late discussion of the management of an institution of learning among us, characterized as it was with so much freedom in dealing with the *personnel* of its faculty in newspaper contributions, ought to make an impression upon the public mind quite apart from that of humiliation at some of its more odious features. The true physician is not above scrutinizing the most nauseating objects for suggestive symptoms. I regard outbreaks like the present as symptomatic. They hint at disease calling for treatment.

When public-spirited men start an enterprise that reflects their spirit, and have given and gathered the funds requisite, they have yet one thing more to attend to. The institution must be *managed*. Unfortunately money has no brains, as a thousand examples attest. It can make fools of men by virtue of its own inherent qualities, but if it is to do society *good* in any conceivable way the element of brains must be superadduced. In other words, there must be found intelligent and conscientious managers, men that can be trusted to do what they engage to do—trustees they are often called. To name them directors does not change the character of their office.

As a general rule, however, if the enterprise be a popular one, one carrying honor and dignity with it in very full measure, there is no difficulty in getting men to consent "to act as trustees," I have used the phrase in the latitude in charity given to it, only, however, to enter a protest against this latitude. In my view of what it ought to mean, and in all moral honesty it does mean, there is a difficulty and a formidable one to get men to *act* as trustees. There is plenty of the wealthy, the influential and those who would believe themselves such, the intelligent, and those of somewhat cognate with that intelligence and the name of it are very respectable, and the ambitious, who can be induced to this or that position by the reasonable desty that may give them scruples, so far as to help make up a list of directors on the paper, if their humble names can give *eclat* to a good undertaking, can ornament a page in the biography of the wealthy, of intelligence and simple, can give the public some measure of assurance that what, when their names are attached to it must be well managed, they are not left mere to ordinary and evil law. The thing I would do full justice to the good nature of these gentlemen, but they must also suffer me to presume so far upon that good nature as to their's as to remind them of some elementary moral truths.

If a man says to the community, you may make me a trustee of this or that institution, he, in effect, says, you may take me out of my sphere in life, and put me in a sphere where my duties are jealous a regard for the interests as though they were his own. It will probably involve some disagreeable business. Some of the trustees' meetings will be long—some of them will interfere with personal engagements; some will demand unpleasant labor, and high principled action in matters at issue between man and man. In short, a trustee may expect to have to say some things that he would rather not say, and do some things that he would rather not do. Yet his language in accepting the position is: As this institution cannot go before the community without trustees, there be those who *will* undertake this for the public good, I will act for you and the cause here represented, and will do my duties as God's deal with you faithfully.

The history of all our institutions of charity and learning proves that this standard of conscientiousness in the Boards of Trustees has not yet been quite attained. I should not have to take you a very long walk from your own office, Mr. Editor, to point you to institutions whose funds have been frittered away by management such as their Trustees would not like to have charged upon them in their own business—to institutions where men are kept in stations for which they are as totally unfit as are the most incompetent or light-fingered bookkeepers or clerks over other interests to these Trustees' establishments. It is so disagreeable to stir up these matters! Not more so, however, it is practically argued in the counting room, than to sacrifice valuable interests.

Perhaps the day is coming when men will feel that if they take the honor of a position of dignity and trust, they must discharge its duties; and that when this becomes impracticable, or when their engagements become in the least degree alienated from institutions they are in honor bound to foster, or when they feel that they lack the moral courage to do what they know fidelity to their trust demands, they must resign. Such men will know what is going on in the institutions under their care; worthy attaches will be protected from the fear on impeachment, for the very reason that unworthy ones cannot escape the earnest scrutiny to which these are subjected. Wealthy men will then contribute as freely and confidently as now they give experimentally and with misgiving.

So much we need, for all our charitable and educational institutions, trustees that they in every sense, be trusted. CATO.

How to Restore Worn-out Land.

J. H. Woodburn, of Kingsville, Ohio, writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club: On a farm I bought some years ago, there was a five-acre piece of that land common to the whole country, which I plowed and planted to corn as before, intending to seed it down. But corn early in September, eighty bushels to the acre, and a heavy growth of stalks, which were again plowed under. Followed the same plan the third year, which gave me three over one hundred bushels of ears to the acre. The following spring I sowed the ground to oats, and seeded with a half bushel of timothy seed and four quarts of clover to the acre. I had a heavy crop of oats, and a finer meadow I never saw than I had on that ground. I have pursued this plan frequently and always with success. If there is any cheaper or better plan for enriching land I would like to know it. The corn pays well for the labor bestowed, and the land is rapidly increasing in fertility.

The "Fleeced" Pennsylvanians.

The Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, prints this card:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Some papers to-day publish an article from the New York *Sun*, in which it is said that John Russell Young "fleeced" me of $1,000. This is wholly untrue. Never, directly or indirectly, did I loan money to that gentleman, or did anyone on his account, or at his request or instance. Such is my respect for him and his abilities that I would be happy at any time to give him any help if he required it. Mr. John D. Stockton, a friend for whom I have a great regard, did twice or three times during the past six months borrow from $500 to $1,000 of me but he *always promptly repaid* within a few days, and he has not owed me for a long time. He also has a running *open account*, and not on account of any other person. This I would not now mention, but his absence so himself in his paper to-day, and the article in the *Sun* asserts that I had been "fleeced" by Mr. Young for the *Morning Post*. I will conclude by saying that my loans were those of friendship, and I was too glad, as I will again be too glad, thus to help a worthy, upright young gentleman in the pursuit of an honest living.

I am, respectfully,
BENJ. H. BREWSTER.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1869.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. Beresford Hope in the House of Commons on the "Free Trade in Divorce" in the United States.

In the House of Commons on the 14th of April, a discussion took place on the Married Women's Property bill. Its supporters urged the measure chiefly for the protection of 80,000 wages-earning married women in the United Kingdom. Mr. Russell Gurney maintained that no other remedy but the bill under discussion would "enable the wife to retain her own earnings, subject to the same liabilities as a husband. Of the extent and intensity of the evil he gave some distressing instances from his own judicial experience, and he showed that the bill was not only in accordance with the law of the principal nations of Europe and of the United States, but that it was an extension of our own every day practice of settlements."

Mr. Beresford Hope opposed the bill as calculated to destroy that marital confidence upon which the marriage laws of the country were based. He made this reference in the course of his speech, to divorce in the United States, drawing, as is the custom with Englishmen, a remarkably "long bow" in his search for facts:

In England, indissolubility was the general principle of married life, and divorce was the exception, while in America there existed what might be termed free trade in divorce. At a Synod of the Episcopal Church of the United religious bodies a debate arose, from which it appeared that one gentleman present at the meeting stated that he blushed for the state of public manners in the United States as to divorce being so uncertain that in one State a man might be a married man, in another a bachelor, and in a third a bigamist. In Indiana, which was the chief of the Western States, divorce was a simple matter managed by tribunals corresponding to our petty sessions and county courts, and, in fact, out of every ten marriages in that State at least one resulted in a divorce. In Connecticut, one of the most wealthy and educated of the New England States, a similar state of things prevailed. Under these circumstances, the honorable member for Reading was not justified in asserting that the marriage relations in America were identical with those in this country, although, doubtless, there were millions of happy married people in the former country who remained faithful to their lives' ends. The truth was, that the whole legal and social relations of husband and wife in America were diametrically opposed to those which existed in this country, and therefore it was impossible to argue that because certain laws were suitable to America they would be equally successful here. The same observations would apply to the precedent afforded by the marriage in the continental nations. If the principle of *reprendre ses biens* were to be made a rule of law instead of an exception, our whole social relations would be changed. Old fashioned people like himself could not look forward to that it was written in Scripture that the husband was lord of his household, whilst, if this bill passed, would no longer be. The present system was one in which confidence and confidence were fairly blended, whereas the proposed change would bring into existence a system in which mistrust would alternate with spasmodic improvidence. The honorable and learned member for Dover had told them an anecdote of a man who had married a wife that walking unconcernedly among his creditors dressed in his wife's coat; but if the law were to be made a *femme sole* and the husband a legal bachelor, what would there be to prevent husband walking about in the wife's coat and the wife in the husband's gown, neither of the creditors of either having been paid for? [Hear.] If the bill were passed the present system of small credit would be revolutionized, and a house would be kept up by a limited company consisting of two partners, neither of whom would be fixed with liability for the debts of the establishment. Such an arrangement would result in either a total suspension of credit throughout the country or in enormous losses to the firms derived, was first made known to the Nile for the use of the scribes of Alexandria, and the connection between the primitive and the modern material is worthy of notice as a sign that Egypt is waking up to the advance of civilization.

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. Chauncey Andrews has purchased the farm of Mr. Irvin Moore, east of Niles, near the railroad, consisting of 130 acres. Price $120 per acre. It is said that Mr. Andrews contemplates the erection of iron works on his new place.

The Youngstown *Register* says: The miners of the Crab Creek Coal Company struck on Monday for an increase of ten cents on their wages, and are now idle. This, it is believed is not the commencement of a general strike, as the Unions were all broken up last summer. Those who are in a position to judge say that the miners will resume work by the end of the week.

An employee in the rolling mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, met with a very severe accident on Monday. His legs became entangled in the rolls, and before he could be extricated was drawn through and his legs crushed half way up to the body. He was extricated from his dangerous position, and although in a very critical state, was alive at last accounts.

Major Weddell, of Ironton, O., met with a horrible accident in an iron mill at that city, a few days ago. By some means he fell while assisting to carry a bundle of rails to the train, when the burning stream struck him between the shoulders and ran in a fiery shower to his boots. He is alive, but suffering excruciating tortures.

The nail mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., at Youngstown, has ceased operations for the present. The cause of this is that the price of nails is so low that the firm does not care to sell, and they have their warehouses full of what have been manufactured since the decline in prices.

The citizens of Hubbard had a meeting on Wednesday evening, the 23d instant, for the purpose of encouraging the building of a rolling mill at that place. The meeting was well attended, but those present could not agree on to one thing, viz: raising the amount of stock to be subscribed to receive subscriptions from those who would contribute money as a bonus, and also to circulate a paper for the purpose of taking stock in shares of $100 each in a joint stock company.

The editor of the Bucyrus *Journal* has been informed by a friend from the country, that a miner plowing turned up a large number of young grasshoppers. That a neighbor hauling rails, found many live ones hibernating under the rails—and a lady who took earth from the garden into her house in a box, and covered soil for early sets in the earth, had her sprouts entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers.

Pennsylvania Postmasters Appointed.

The following additional Pennsylvania appointments have been made in Pennsylvania:

Julian Furnace, Center county—G. W. Hoover, vice Daniel Irwin, removed.

Morris River, Tioga county—J. H. Patterson, vice R. C. Bailey, resigned.

Franklintown, Blair county—N. Walker, vice M. Long, removed.

West Haverford, Delaware county—W. H. Ramsey, vice T. T. Crosby, resigned.

Knoxville, Susquehanna county—A. Churchill, vice Hiram White, removed.

Hilmeading, Clarion county—J. R. Wick, vice R. Callahan, removed.

Margaretta Furnace, York county—Thomas Hiers, vice D. Keller, resigned.

Half Creek, Mercer county—Y. B. Williams, vice E. Scoffer, resigned.

Crosshill Mills, Berks county—J. S. Gerhart, vice L. Snyder, removed.

Geiger's Mills, Berks county—J. W. Mercer, vice J. G. Zerr, removed.

Spinks Spring, Berks county—H. M. Heffner, vice William R. Ruth, removed.

Bethel, Berks county—G. F. M. Rick, vice T. P. Lerch, removed.

Sharpsville, Berks county—G. W. Herlig, vice J. S. Hilt, removed.

Bernville, Berks county—W. E. Buber, vice G. Hilt, removed.

Rehrersburgh, Berks county—J. B. Barnett, vice Joseph Mahr, resigned.

Prospect, Clarion county—John Carlisle, vice C. Weaver, removed.

Watsontown, Northumberland county—H. W. Davis, removed.

Frostburg, Butler county—C. C. Sullivan, vice J. K. Kennedy, resigned.

Millinburg, Union county—H. C. Steadman, vice D. M. Sheyrer, resigned.

Kreamer, Snyder county—P. Roush, vice J. Smith, removed.

Watsontown, Northumberland county—J. L. Wagner, vice Philip Shay, removed.

Macungie, Lehigh county—Amos Parker, vice A. Edman, removed.

Jenkintown, Montgomery county—S. C. Conard, vice A. J. Smith, removed.

Aughwyck Mills, Huntingdon county—J. Pearsall, vice W. A. Price, resigned.

Plummer, Venango county—A. S. Prather, vice W. Allen, removed.

Mauchtown, Bayer county—James Bradley, vice Alexander Mack, removed.

Our Iron Trade.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A great change in the price of "Bessemer steel" rails will probably occur within a year, and such a change being the best guaranty to the ingenuity of our iron manufacturers.

If you can afford space in your valuable columns for the accompanying brief article from the London *Times*, of the 12th ultimo, I trust it may stimulate our people to prepare for the strong competition awaiting them.

J. C.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1869.

"The *Iron and Coal Trades Review* refers to an important change about to occur in one branch of the iron business, from the termination of the Bessemer patents. The principal part of these patents expires next year, but Mr. Bessemer, it is said, has patented so many of the appliances, blowing engines, valves and contrivances that he will not relinquish his control for several years after the lapse of the patents which are absolutely essential to the process with which he is identified. It is understood, however, that after conferring with his leading licensees he has signified his willingness to reduce his royalties from their present rate of 2½ per ton on every steel rails, for which a rebate of 2½ per ton of finished rails is allowed) to a charge of 2s 6d per ton. This, it is added, will practically reduce the price of ordinary Bessemer steel 2½ per ton, and rails about 30s per ton, so that the manufacturers of iron rails have before them the prospect of seeing steel rails in the market at 30s per ton in the course of another year or so. The margin between iron and steel rails will then be so small that it is easy to see that a great impetus will be given to the steel rail trade, and should no difficulty be experienced in obtaining the necessary supplies of pig iron suitable for conversion into Bessemer steel, it is hard to say how far the development of the manufacture of cheap steel will be carried."

Death of Mr. Lincoln's Step-Mother.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Sarah Bush Lincoln, widow of the late Thomas Lincoln and step-mother of the late President Lincoln and by whom he was principally reared, this own mother having died while he was very young, died in Coles county, Ill., at an advanced age. "Mrs. Lincoln," says the Decatur *Magnet*, "had for many years resided with her grandson, John Hall, a well-to-do farmer, who lives about nine miles southeast of Charleston, Coles county, near the line between that and Cumberland, and also near the little country village of Farmington. She was much devoted to her illustrious step-son, and took as deep a pride and interest in his rise to fame and fortune as if he had been her own flesh. It is said that she never spoke of him since his tragic death without tears, and the nation or the world had no more sincere mourner over his fall than she."

A BOURBON Prince, Count de Alcantara, now residing in New York, has been brought forward by certain political personages in France as a candidate for the throne of Spain. He is a son of the Count Augila, cousin of the ex-King of Naples and nephew of the Emperor of Brazil. He is said to entertain liberal opinions in politics. A few weeks since he was married in New York to a beautiful young lady from Cuba, whom he followed across the Atlantic for that purpose.

LEE IN WASHINGTON.

His Interview with President Grant on Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1869.

General Robert E. Lee, late commander of the Confederate army, arrived here at an early hour this morning from Baltimore, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Daggart, old Baltimore friends of the General. They proceeded at once to the residence of a friend in Georgetown. About eleven o'clock General Lee drove to the Executive Mansion, and, sending in his card, was admitted to the President without delay. When he entered the ante-room at the White House there were many persons present waiting to see the President, among them several members of Congress. Lee was recognized by some of them, and a general buzz ran around the room, "There's General Lee—wonder what he wants here" Gen. Dent was assiduous in his attentions, and lost no time in getting Lee's card before the President. There were some half dozen persons, mostly Congressmen, in the President's room at the time, on various sorts of business. Nearly all of them were after office and wanted to press their claims upon the President. As soon as he got Lee's card, however, he said to the Congressional office hunters, "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me. I have an engagement with Gen. Lee, who is now waiting outside to keep it, and I will our interview shall be private." This was a broad hint for the Congressmen to retire. They picked up their hats and beat a hasty and somewhat demoralized retreat towards the door, uttering curses not loud but deep at the interruption of the big rebel guest when they were fixing up their little business.

"The President," said one Senator, "sees us in a crowd, and thereby exposes our private business; but when a rebel comes along he is given a private audience."

"Yes," said another, "and we are driven out as if we had no business here, while we are looking after the interests of the country."

"That's the way," said a member of the House, resignedly.

"Being a rebel is a good card of admission here, it appears," observed an indignant citizen who had been waiting patiently for some time to see the President.

The feeling in the crowd was one of undisguised indignation that Lee should go in ahead of all the rest, but this unquestionably arose from the fact that many of them had been disappointed in getting an interview. General Lee remained closeted with the Executive over half an hour. What the object of the meeting really was no one seems to know. Some declare it was merely a remark of respect which the late rebel chieftain desired to pay to the President. Others profess to have information that leads them to the conclusion that Grant consulted Lee concerning the bothersome reconstruction enigma in Virginia, and that Lee fully unfolded his views as to what should be the course of the Government on that question, and what the people of the old Dominion really required. The people who pretended to be thus posted say that Lee made some rich disclosures as to the chief difficulty to reconstruction in that state, and that he spoke of some of the politicians there as being entirely corrupt and incompetent. There is still another story as to the object of the interview, one which looks entirely improbable, but which is nevertheless credited by some people here. It is to the effect that Grant has requested Lee to act as a special commissioner of our Government to Cuba, to negotiate for the cession of that island. This seems so entirely improbable as to be hardly worth repeating, but as it may possibly be true, I put it on record.

The Washington correspondent of the evening press telegraphs under date of yesterday: A gentleman who called upon General Lee on Sunday, made inquiries respecting his interview with President Grant. It appears the President solicited the interview for the purpose of talking over Virginia affairs, and the state of the South in general. In the matter of submitting the constitution to a vote of the people, General Lee thought that a separate vote should be taken on the disfranchising clause, on several clauses relating to questions of a local nature in which various counties are largely interested. He was also of the opinion that it was of the utmost importance that the several States should be brought into practical relations with the Federal Government at once in order to secure representation in both branches of Congress. When that was accomplished, he was sure all other questions would readily adjust themselves. He said he had informed the President that he did not look upon the adoption of the fifteenth amendment with such forebodings as had been done by leading men North and South. He said the interview was an exceedingly pleasant one, and the President assured him he would always be glad to see him.

The County Superintendency.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is to be hoped that the School Directors of the county, who are to assemble in convention to-day, to elect a county Superintendent, will choose the best talent offering for the place. The present incumbent has held the position for nine years, and yet there are those who are not willing to admit that all the "literary and scientific acquirements" of the profession center in him. He has his faults, like other men; and, if reports are to be relied upon, they are neither few nor inconsiderable. Unless it is the intention to make this a life office for Mr. Douthett, I think he should be retired, for at least one term, and that a new man should be tried. We all know that, in politics, "rotation in office" is regarded as a safe principle, and I would be glad to see the rule applied to the County Superintendency. I am one of those who firmly believe that a change is essentially necessary, and that the schools of the county will be benefited thereby. Many grave charges have been made against the Superintendency during the past nine years, which can only be eradicated by placing in power a man who will discharge the duties without partiality, advance the best interests of the common schools, and leave all other institutions to take care of themselves. REFORM.

Delmar Dismissed.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Mr. Alexander Delmar has our very sincere sympathy. He has been a true friend to the liberties with the facts that even the Free Traders are disgusted with him, he has indeed reached a sorry pass. Yet precisely this is Mr. Delmar's lost and undone condition. This Free Trade League has not merely dismissed him, but it is so anxious to be rid of him and of all connection with him, and of the name of them, that it seeks us to announce the fact to the world. We do it, but with a heart of infinite compassion, if this is to be the return for such prodigious, not to say portentious, services as Delmar's, what can be the reward in store for the devoted, albeit stupid fidelity; what honor for the resolute self-immolation through the whole time of the dirtiest work? Poor Delmar! The proverbial ingratitude of republics is nothing to this."

A FEW days since the examination of the scholars at the military school took place. It is reported to have been very severe. The studies have been in practical and theoretical artillery, science, engineering, ordnance and gunnery, strategy and tactics, military history, civil law. The importance of such a school can hardly be overrated, and in time of war its graduates will be invaluable to our military arm. It is as easy to educate a young man in a military school as in the ordinary colleges of the country, and the graduates of the former will be far better fitted for ordinary business pursuits than the latter. West Point may look to its laurels if the Fortress Monroe school is sustained as it should be.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1869.

Many of the discount houses reported a scarcity of loanable funds to-day, and were unwilling to increase their discount lines. The banks have about as much as they can do to provide for their customers, and show no disposition to accommodate outside paper, however well backed it may be. Indeed, the general complexion of the market to-day was bordering on stringency. There was a very active demand for money, and in a majority of cases could not be refused.

—Government bonds are steadily working upwards, despite every influence to hold them back. The new issues are rapidly approximating the standard of the old bonds, as will be seen by to-day's quotations:

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	118¾	118⅝	119
1862, 5-20's	118½	118½	118½
1864 5-20's	114	114	114
1865 5-20's old	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1865 5-20's new	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1867 5-20's	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1868	116⅞	116½	116¾
10-40's	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Gold	135¾	135¾	135¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 1.	May 2.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	134⅜	136	1¼	...
U. S. 6's, 1881	118¾	119	⅛	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	118½	118½	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114¼	114¼	⅛	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115½	115½	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	116⅛	116⅛	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	116⅞	116⅞	⅛	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	116¼	116¾	⅛	...
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	108¾	⅛	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 3, 1869.	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	177⅜	177⅜	177¼	177⅜	177⅜	177⅜	177⅜
Hudson River	...	137¾	...	136⅞	...	136⅞	...
Harlem	...	134	...	134	...	134	...
Reading	96⅛	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96⅛
Mich. Central	...	140	...	...	...	...	...
Mich. Southern	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅜	93	93	92	92	92	92⅜
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chic. & N. W.	87⅜	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Do preferred	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
Chic. & Toledo	...	103⅝	...	103	103¼	104¼	...
Rock Island	127⅛	127	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	126⅞
Ft. Wa. & Chicago	...	73¼	...	72¾	72¾	72¾	...
Do preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago & Alton	...	152⅝	...	153	153	153	153¼
St. Paul	...	39⅝	...	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Do preferred	...	82¼	...	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
Ohio & Miss.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Pacific Mail	...	92⅝	...	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	...
W. U. Telegraph	...	40¾	...	41	41	41	...
Adams Ex	...	...	...	...	68¾	68¾	...
Amer. M. U. Ex	...	...	...	...	41	41	...
Merch. Union Ex	...	...	...	...	24	24	...
Wells, Fargo Ex	...	...	...	...	65	65	...
Gold	135¾	135¾	135¾	136	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	177⅜	177⅜	...	⅛
Hudson River	137¾	136⅞	...	⅞
Harlem	150	148⅝	...	1¼
Reading	96⅝	95⅞	...	¾
Mich. Central	...	140	...	...
Mich. South	104⅞	105¼	⅛	...
Illinois Central	145⅝	145	...	⅝
Cleve. and Pitts	92⅜	92⅛	...	¼
Fort Wayne	100½	100½	⅝	...
Chicago and North.	87⅝	88⅛	½	...
Do preferred	98¼	98¼	...	...
Cleve. and Toledo	105½	104¼	...	1¼
Rock Island	126⅞	126⅝	...	¼
Ft. Wa. and Chicago	72¾	72¾	...	...
Do preferred	77½	77½	...	...
Chicago and Alton	153¾	153¼	...	½
St. Paul	77½	77½	...	...
Do preferred	87¼	86⅝	...	⅝
Ohio and Miss	37⅝	37⅝	...	...
Pacific Mail	92⅝	91⅝	...	1
Western U. Tel	41¼	41	...	¼
Adams Express	61½	61½	...	...
Merch. U. Express	25¼	25¼	...	...
American M. U. Ex	40¾	41	⅛	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	35⅝	35⅝	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United states Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists at the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1869.

There was a moderate trade doing to-day in our general markets. Prices were without material change. The changes will be found noted below.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since January 1, 1869, received by railroad and river, and daily reported in the import receipts, were as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	32,898	25,108	22,404	20,551	118,461
Apples, bbls.	3,631	2,709	4,591	3,023	12,854
Cheese, boxes	1,291	1,292	1,292	811	4,686
Corn, sacks	24,996	15,514	25,294	16,198	82,002
Wheat, sacks	14,678	10,663	20,000	11,000	56,341
Oats, sacks	19,566	16,289	11,717	7,995	55,567
Barley, sacks	3,916	2,000	2,000	1,000	8,916
Rye, sacks	13,448	14,804	14,850	14,379	57,572
Oats, sacks	3,000	2,000	2,000	...	7,000
Butter, pkgs (loose)	14,777	7,686	23,167	8,614	54,214

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce. We quote fair to good at $5 50@6 00, and choice at $6 25@7 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Market dull, with sales of choice small white at $3@3 25, as to quality, from store.

BUTTER—Demand good for choice, with but light receipts. A choice table article readily commands 38@40c ₩ lb, and fair to prime 35@38c. Common articles, of which there is a good supply on the market, sell at prices ranging from 25@35c ₩ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Market rather dull at 16@17c ₩ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market continues firm, with a good country demand. Prices are unchanged, and we quote shoulders at 14@15c; hams, 19@20c; plain sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c; plain hams 18@18½c, and sugar cured shoulders 15@16c. Lard in tierces 18½c, and in kegs 20c ₩ lb. Mess pork ₩ bbl $32.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 53@1 55 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₩ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₩ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sold by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75 each.

ONIONS—Receipts light. Strictly choice Goshen commands 2½@2½c; New York factory 2½c; Ohio factory 2c, and Western Reserve 1½@1½c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $5 50 ₩ barrel, and other descriptions from $4 00@5 25 ₩ barrel. Onion sets sell at $5 50@9 00 ₩ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 14@15c; mixed 12@13c, and 18@20c for prime. Dried apples sell at 13@13½c, as to quality.

SEED—Timothy—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₩ hundred, for bran, $1 20; for shipstuff, $1 40; for middlings, $2 00; for screenings, $1 00, and for chop $1 80.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 25@9 50 ₩ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—Market dull and unchanged, with a large stock on the market. We quote Goodrich & Harrison from $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel, while sprouts $1 ₩ bush; Peachblows 90@95c ₩ bushel, and peachblows 75@80c ₩ bush from store.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, as to grade of packages.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₩ hundred, as to quality.

FISH—Market quiet. Sales of new No. 1 mess shad at $10 ₩ half barrel; No. 1 Baltimore herring $5 ₩ barrel, and White Fish $5 50 ₩ barrel. Lake herring $4 50.

COFFEE—There is a fair demand, but prices from store are irregular. We quote from store good nominally in bbls at $5 50@7 00; choice good nominally in bbls 7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis in sacks $8 25; extra in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 50; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 75; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00; and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₩ bush from store.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₩ bbl from store.

GRAIN—Very little doing in grain. Oats and corn are more active, and prices are well sustained. Red winter wheat is very dull at $1 45@1 50. Oats active, with sales at 69@70c on the track; ear corn is firmer at 78@80c ₩ bushel. Rye is in fair request at $1 40@1 42 ₩ bush on the track. Barley is inactive and nominal.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We note bright wheat at 93c; common proof rectified, 85c, and fair to good rectified, $1 75@2 25; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₩ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce and command full nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₩ gallon.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending April 29.]

Georges Codfish—Stock on hand very light and in good demand at advanced prices. We quote last sales at $7 50, market closing firm. Mackerel—Bay l's most active part of the market and prices have advanced. Sales the present week at $22 ₩ bbl. Fresh Halibut—Scarce; last sales of Georges at $9 ₩ 9 wt. Smoked do 11½c ₩ lb.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135⅞.

NEW YORK, May 3—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was rather more active to-day to the close of bank hours at 7 per cent. on call loans, with exceptions at coin interest. Prime discounts in the street 8 to 10 per cent.

STERLING

Firm but quiet at 109¾@109¾ for prime.

GOLD

Closed firmer after a day of considerable excitement and activity, opening at 135¼, advancing to 136, and closing at 135⅞. The temper of the room is quite "bullish." The rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 2, 2½, and 7 per cent. Clearings $85,000,000. The Sub-Treasury to-day disbursed $1,078,000 in coin on account of May interest.

GOVERNMENTS

Have been very active to-day, and at last call the highest prices of the day were reached. The advance in gold and exchange more than offsets the decline of bonds abroad, and a handsome margin is still left in shipping. After Board the market continued strong. Coupons '81, reg., 118½@119; do '62, 118½@118¾; do '64 114¼; do '65 115½@115¾; do new 116¼@116¾; do '67 116⅝@116¾; do '68 116⅜@116½; 10-40s 108½@108¾; Pacific 6s, 106⅜@106¾.

STATE BONDS.

Steady except for Tennessees, which declined to 66 for both issues. North Carolinas 54½@55½; Virginias 62¾@62¾; Missouris 88@88¼.

STOCKS

Opened steady at about the closing prices of Saturday; later a rather dull feeling was developed, and a desire on the part of certain clique operators to sell. The more active stocks have been Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Northwestern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The excitement in Vanderbilt's stocks subsided, but prices were steady at the first board.

At the afternoon call the market was weak under sales by cliques, Northwestern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh being offered very freely, and the latter fell off 1 @1¼ from its opening prices. After the call the market was unsettled, with frequent fluctuations. At the close the Vanderbilt stock advanced, and the Western list showed great buoyancy on Fort Wayne, while Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, Northwestern and Illinois Central were firm; the balance of the Western shares were weak. Miscellaneous shares weak and lower, while express stocks were for the most part steady. The market generally closed steady.

5-20 PRICES.

Wells's Express, 35¾; American, 41@42; Adams Express, 61½@61¾; United States, 73@74; Merchant's Union, 25@26; Quicksilver, 20¾@20¾; Canton, 49@50; Pacific Mail, 92@92½; Northwestern, 87½@88; Maryland Coal offered at 5; do preferred, 20; New York Central, 177⅜@177⅝; Erie, 70¼@72¾; do preferred, 91@91½; Reading, 95¾@96; Hudson, 136¾@136¾; Michigan Central, 140; Michigan Southern, 104¼@104¾; Illinois Central, 145@145¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¼@92¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¾@126¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 72¾@73; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 39@39½; Toledo and Wabash, 23@23½; do preferred, 49@50; Fort Wayne, 100@100½; Illinois Central leased, 97½@98; Cumberland preferred, 37½@38; Ohio and Mississippi, 37½@38; Michigan Central, 139@139½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 105¾@106; New York and Harlem, 134@134½; Reading and Columbia, 87½@88; Hudson River, 136¾@137; Northwestern, 87½@88; do preferred, 97¾@98; Quicksilver, 20¾@20¾; Canton, 49@50; Cumberland preferred, 37½@38; New York Gas, 76@76½; Fort Wayne, 100@100½; Western Union Telegraph, 40¾@41; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 24¾@25.

The dispatches posted at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Market quiet; spot 31⅛@c; May 32⅜c, and June 32⅝@33⅛c; crude 17@17½c in bulk.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Antwerp 5¼ francs and Liverpool 21¾d.

Small sales crude at 17c, but prices now 17¼c. Refined unsettled and dull and hard to quote; best bid 31½c, and held at 32@32½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 3, 12:30 P. M.—No market here to-day.

OIL CITY, May 3, 12:05 P. M.—Market quiet; Spot $5 75, with sales of 1,000 bbls at that figure; May and June $6 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 3, 12:10 P. M.—Nothing doing; $5 50 asked and $5 75 offered.

NEW YORK, May 3.—By Western Union Telegraph.—Saturday's closing prices: Crude held firmly at 17½@17¾c; crude in barrels dull and nominally 25c. Refined dull at 32@32½c for spot, and 32½@33c for last half of May. For all August 35c. Dispatches at 1:15 P. M. report the market dull and prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, May 3, Noon.—Market nominally $5 75; creek quiet and dull at $5 45.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Market opened quiet. U. S. 1s 'or 'Mr. 31⅝; S. W. 31⅝; and crude 18c.

CRUDE OIL.—Market very quiet, but little disposition to operate, with rather irregular prices. The best offers last evening were for spot 16c, with holders asking 16½c. The sales reported were as follows: 1,000 bbls spot 16½c; 40 to 45 gravity; 1,000 bbls spot 40 to 45 gravity at 14½c, and 1,000 bbls, spot, 40 to 46 gravity, at 14½c.

REFINED OIL—The market was quiet, but exhibited more firmness. The following sales were reported:

2,000 bbls spot.....32c
2,000 bbls last half May.....32½c
1,000 bbls last half May.....32¾c

May and June is quoted at 33c; May to July, 33¾c; May to September 34½c, and June to December 35c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

R. T. Lecky, 49 Fisher Block.....440

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 575 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

J T Stockdale, 199 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

James P. Wood, 50 bbls ref to Slemmer Bros, Downington, Pa.

Total Shipments Refined.....774 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Dimmick & Williams, 109 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Johnson & Paine, 0 bbls lub to E G Kelly, New York.

W H Byram, 40 bbls tar to Wm Lincoln & Co, Boston, Mass.

McKenna & Rogers, 1 bbl wool oil to A P Phipps, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....109 bbls
Total Shipments Lubricating.....0 bbls
Total Shipments Tar.....40 bbls

BOSTON.

The market is reported by the *Bulletin* of Saturday as quiet and steady. Crude oil is in very moderate demand for manufacturers, and prices at the mills have a further downward tendency. Refined is in better demand for export, and the home trade are making some contracts for forward delivery.

In this market crude is nominal at 19@20c ₩ gallon in bulk, and 24@25c in bbls. Refined is steady with sales at 34@35c ₩ gallon for wood; 32c for crude, and 33@37c for Boston, the outside rate for the latter for extreme extra. Cargo lots of Southern export, is selling at 41@43c ₩ gallon. Naphtha is quiet with sales at 17@22c ₩ gallon as to gravity.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig continues in request at steady prices. The *Shipping List* notices sales of 200 tons Eglinton at $41 00, and 300 do Glengarnock at $41 50, both ex-ship, with Eglinton to come from yard at $41 50. There is a good inquiry for American, but as the offerings continue small, business is limited to small parcels at full rates —50 tons No. 1 Allentown and 50 tons Gray Forge were disposed of at a private price. Wrought Scraps continue in request, and sales have been made of 300 tons on terms not made public. New English rails are in active demand, and the market is higher and somewhat excited, with sales of 2,000 to 3,000 tons at $55 00@56 00, closing firm at $56 00 cash. Bar continues quiet at previous quotations for lots from store. We learn that no Steel-headed rails, made by the Trenton Iron Company, has ever yet broken—they are chiefly used on the Erie Railway, the Company having a ten year contract with this road, to furnish their iron rails with steel heads.

BOSTON

The market for pig iron is very quiet, and prices without material change. The current wants of manufactures are very limited, and these are mostly supplied from hand to mouth. The stock of good foreign brands is quite moderate, while the cost of importation has been materially increased of late. American pig metal is in fair supply, and the inferior grades are tolerably plenty at low prices. No. 1 is firmly held, and Pennsylvania sweirs are largely sold ahead of production.

Manufactured forms of iron descriptions, is in very moderate demand. The trade in domestic hardware is not up to the seasonable expectation. Building materials are in fair request. Railroad iron is active, and new English rails have advanced 50c. Nail mills are doing a moderate business in stove plates. Boiler plates are quiet and steady. Bar and sheet are dull.

The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig quiet, with small sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in lots for consumption, at $42@44 ₩ ton, the outside rate for Summerlee. Lehigh is in moderate demand, with sales of retail lots at $36@39 ₩ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $30@30 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull and unsettled, with sales of English and American, from store, at $80@90 ₩ ton for common, and $90@92 for refined. Rails are active and strong, with sales at $55 50@56 00 ₩ ton, gold, for English, and $82@83 ₩ ton, currency, for American. Boat steel is selling at 9½@10c for English, and 10@12c for American. Boiler plates are steady at 7½c for flanges, 9½c for No. 1, and 9½c ₩ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is in very moderate demand, with sales at 11½@13c gold, as to number. English and American do is quiet, and selling at 9½@9¾c ₩ lb. Nails are plenty, with sales at 4½@5c ₩ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is scarce and wanted at $1 00@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs for cast, and $2 01@2 10 for wrought scrap.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

[NOTE.—Freight received at this station via Allentown or Pittsburgh connections is omitted, as it is delivered immediately upon its arrival, as per contract with transferees.]

Jones & Laughlin, 1 car brick; W Klendinning, 1 do do; Lindsay & McCutcheon, 1 do do; Phillips & Baird, 14 bdls buckets, 3 bales do; Lindsay, N & R & Co, 1 car do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 do do; Hussey, Howe & Anderson & co, 4 blocks marble; G Calhoon & Son, 10 bbls magnesia; Evans, Lea & Co, 1 car do; Phillips & Baird, 14 bdls buckets, 3 bales do; Lindsay, N & R & Co, 1 car do; R E Sellers & Co, 1 do do; Hussey, Howe & Anderson & co, 4 blocks marble; G Calhoon & Son, 10 bbls magnesia; Evans, Lea & Co, 1 car do; Mollins & Maloney, 1 bbl glass; Jas Rea & Son, W formly, 10 hhds sugar; C O Hussey & co, 1 hx rivets; Means & Coffin, 1 bdls sand for candles; J & co, 1 hx rivets; Means & Coffin, 1 bdls sand for candles; J & co, 1 hx rivets; Mollins & Maloney, 1 bbl glass; Jas Rea & Son, W formly, 10 hhds sugar; C O Hussey & co, 1 hx rivets; Means & Coffin, 1 bdls sand for candles; J & co, 1 hx rivets; Mollins & Maloney, 1 bbl glass; Jas Rea & Son, W formly, 10 hhds sugar; C O Hussey & co, 1 hx rivets; Means & Coffin, 1 bdls sand for candles; J & co, 1 hx rivets; Mollins & Maloney, 1 bbl glass; Jas Rea & Son, W formly, 10 hhds sugar; 30 bf bbls sugar; 5 bbls sugar, 16 bags coffee, 15 pkgs groceries; D Gregg & co, 9 hx and bales shoulders; McKay, Dodds & Co, 1 hx rivets; Means & Coffin, 1 bdls sand for candles; J & co, 1 hx rivets; Mollins & Maloney, 1 bbl glass; Jas Rea & Son, W formly, 10 hhds sugar; C O Hussey &

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Cheap Advertising.

Cheap postage and cheap telegraphy have immeasurably increased correspondence, and the new feature of the COMMERCIAL, cheap advertising, has worked a remarkable reform in many men's business. We are reminded of this fact almost hourly by men who never availed themselves of this royal road to wealth until induced by the cheapness of the price and the excellence of the vehicle. An advertisement of three lines in the "Wants" or "For Sale" department of the COMMERCIAL, costing thirty cents each, insertion, has been known not only to save men from bankruptcy but to place them on the high road to fortune. Buyer and seller, landlord and tenant, employer and employee have been profitably brought together through the expenditure of scarcely more than the price of a bad glass of whisky. The reason is to make those short advertisements tell. They are the indices of the times, and are more universally read than the distinctive matter labelled "local intelligence." It is in this cheap department that "trade plants her dimes and plucks her dollars." If you want to make business or increase your trade, try the cheap department of the COMMERCIAL.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

The Prisoners Committed for Trial.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a hearing took place before Mayor Brush in the case of Ellen Dawson against John Jackson, Thomas Murphy, Thomas McMinian, John Bayne and William Mahoney, who stand charged with having brutally outraged the person of complainant. The facts of the case appear to be about as follows: On Sunday night about ten o'clock Ellen Dawson met Jackson, one of the defendants, near Jimmy Donovan's tavern, corner of High and Ross streets, She had no acquaintance with him, but the manner in which he saluted her led her to suppose that he knew her, and she responded and asked where she might obtain a drink of water. Jackson took her to Donovan's, where immediately after his entrance the door was locked, the gas turned down, and an attempt made by the individuals present to get her to drink some liquor but she refused. Improper advances were then made, which she repulsed, but almost immediately, she was seized and outraged by the entire party, at intervals. She screamed, but as the party stood by her head, one with his hand over her mouth and the other with a pistol in his hand threatening to kill her should she make any further outcry. Her first screams were heard by the police, however, and soon a squad were at the door of Donavon's tavern. They demanded admittance, and before the door was opened they heard a voice, evidently that of a female, begging to be let alone. On gaining an entrance the officers observed several men leaving the room hastily, and on questioning the young woman from whom the screams had proceeded, asked her what was the matter. She informed the officers of the outrage she had just suffered at the hands of the parties who had just left the room were the perpetrators. Further arrests were given, and the first four arrested soon after, and, with the female, conveyed to the lock-up. On gaining an entrance she was arrested, but Donovan, the tavern-keeper, and apparently the ring-leader in the crowd, has not been seen since the commission of the alleged offense. The parties under arrest remained in the lock-up all Sunday night, and yesterday morning information was made against the six men for rape. At the hearing in the afternoon Mahoney was discharged, but the remaining four prisoners were fined $25 and costs each for disorderly conduct, and committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer the charge of rape.

The School Conventions.

The School directors of the county, (exclusive of those in the consolidated city), will meet this forenoon at eleven o'clock, in City Hall, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent to serve for three years, and fix the salary for the term. When the districts of the city were lopped off from the county, for the purpose of making a separate superintendency, of course the salary of the County Superintendent were considerably reduced, and there is some talk of reducing the salary, which was raised to $2,000 per annum three years ago. The salary is not too high, provided a first-class man is employed, but it will be money thrown away if a good selection is not made. The law contemplates that the Superintendent shall not be engaged, directly or indirectly, in any other business, and it is especially enjoined that he shall not use his official influence to favor text books, normal schools, or any other schemes in connection with school teaching. He should therefore be paid a living salary to enable him to discharge his duties with fidelity and impartiality, devoting his whole time and energies to the oversight of the common schools of the county.

The City Directors will also meet to-day, to elect a City Superintendent, and fix his salary. This convention will assemble in the Grant School House, at eleven o'clock.

Wills—An Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

The *Legal Journal* of this week contains an important decision, rendered by Judge Williams of the Supreme Court, in the case of Carson's Appeal from the decree of the Register's Court of Fayette county. The syllabus is as follows:

The act of 8th of April, 1833, expressly providing that "every will shall be in writing" * * * and in all cases shall be provided by the oaths or affirmations of two or more competent witnesses," does not require, nor is it necessary, that they should be subscribing witnesses; and it has been ruled that circumstances may supply the want of one witness, when they go directly to the immediate act of disposition.

The direct and positive averment, by a witness who could not read, of his belief that the paper shown him was the will which he saw the testator sign, "because the mark resembles the mark he made, and the paper resembles the paper he signed, and I have heard or knew of him making any other will, except some alterations in things," is sufficient in law, if true, to establish its identity.

The testimony of a witness who swears to the execution and identity of a will is not to be rejected as incompetent and insufficient in law because he is unable to designate any peculiarity in the testator's mark or signature, or in the paper upon which the will is written.

The inability of a witness to a codicil who could neither read nor write to describe the mark which she saw the testator make, does not invalidate her testimony, nor when her testimony is corroborated by other circumstances, does it debar her from proving the execution of the codicil.

Deaf and Dumb Sabbath School Exhibition.

On Thursday evening next our citizens will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a performance of the Deaf and Dumb teachers and pupils of the Franklin Street Sabbath School, an exhibition having been arranged to take place on that evening, in the Third United Presbyterian Church on Diamond street. The proceeds of the exhibition will be appropriated for the benefit of the Sabbath School, which of itself is worthy of the patronage of all good Christian people. Many persons in the city are perhaps ignorant of the existance of such a school, but they will be afforded ample tickets, which have been placed at the moderately low price of twenty-five cents, and attend the exhibition on Thursday evening, they will see enough to satisfy themselves, besides aiding a good cause. An excellent programme will be arranged, and we can assure our readers the entertainment will be pleasing and profitable. Let the house be crowded by your presence and you will encourage those engaged in the work of training these unfortunate people.

The Recordership—Mr. Thomas H. Hunter.

Elsewhere will be found the card of Mr. Thomas H. Hunter, who announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Recorder. Mr. H. comes under the head of "soldier candidates," having enlisted in the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves early in 1861, served through the Peninsula campaign, was in the second Bull Run battle, and was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, receiving a musket ball through the left arm, between the wrist and elbow, crippling the hand to such a degree as to render necessary his discharge from the service. He did his duty faithfully as a soldier, and he is justly entitled to all the consideration which that fact suggests. In addition to this, he is well qualified for the office to which he aspires, and if elected will make a most competent and popular officer. He has numerous friends in all parts of the county, and they are making a very vigorous effort in his behalf.

Calvary Church Concerts.

Our readers in East Liberty and vicinity, and the friends of Calvary Episcopal Church generally, should bear in mind the concerts to be given on Thursday and Friday evenings next, in Liberty Hall, for the benefit of the church. Some of the best vocalists of the city have kindly consented to assist the accomplished members of the church choir, thus ensuring an entertainment of the most unexceptionable character. As the proceeds are to be devoted to benevolent and religious purposes, many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute and swell the general fund. Those who wish to attend from the old city wards can return home at half-past ten o'clock the same evening by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TAKEN HOME.—Annie Dolan, the young girl who, it will be remembered, preferred informations before Mayor Brush charging her father and mother, Patrick and Mary Dolan, with cruel treatment, and who was adopted into the family of a gentleman residing in the Sixth ward rather than to have her sent to the Poor Farm, was yesterday taken home by her parents. The whereabouts of the girl were not discovered by the parents until yesterday, and on calling on the girl she consented to accompany them home. The parents were profuse in their promises of her future good treatment. The prosecution will doubtless be abandoned.

THE PITTSBURGH LEGAL JOURNAL.—This paper has been entirely remodeled, and is now issued weekly in quarto form, in clear type, and on heavy paper. It is published by a company of legal gentlemen, embracing some of the best talent of the profession, and will be found to contain information of great value to the lawyers of the entire State. The paper can be obtained by addressing "The Pittsburgh Legal Journal Company," No. 71 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

PRIVATE POLICEMEN TO BE UNIFORMED.—It is thought there are about one hundred private watchmen in the city, and it is the design of the Police Committee to have them all uniformed and regularly commissioned, so that in case of emergency they may act with two officers at the Allegheny Valley Railroad Depot, by order of President Phillips, have been uniformed and commissioned.

RELIGIOUS.—Hereafter there will be preaching in the Hazelwood School House, Twenty-third ward, in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and again in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, Rev. John Black officiating. Mr. Black is a young man of excellent abilities, and has made quite a favorable impression on the Presbyterians residing at Hazelwood and the vicinity thereof. Presbyterians of the village and all others who feel an interest in the cause are invited to attend the services.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Those who desire to purchase a beautifully located and well improved country residence, in the vicinity of Sewickley Station, are referred to advertisement in another column. The property embraces about forty acres, well improved, with a commodious dwelling and other buildings.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board of Health will be held at 4 P. M. to-day, at the office, No. 164 Fourth street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of the United States District Court commenced yesterday morning.

The list of Grand and Traverse jurors was called over, and only seven of the former answering, the charge of the Court was deferred until this morning.

The list of cases was called over and those ready for trial marked, after which Judge McCandless announced that the bankruptcy list would not be taken up before Monday, 17th inst., and requested the members of the bar to make a note of the announcement. His Honor also stated that the Circuit Court list will be taken up next Monday morning, and the cases on it disposed of.

Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

The first case taken up yesterday was that of Henry Klounk vs. Robert M. Douthett and Benjamin S. Douthett. Action on a book account. The jury found a verdict for defendants, and certified a balance in their favor of $37 50. Notes of trial filed.

Attachments were issued for the following defaulting jurors: John Lango, E. B. Black, John G. Cress, James Dalzell, John Gass, W. D. Hamilton, W. P. Huggins, Thomas Haskinson, P. K. Mc Clure, Harvey McDonough, Isaac McKnight, George Robinson, John Steel, Fidela Wels and Alexander Watson.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 140. Magrew vs. Clayton.
No. 111. Clayton vs. Magrew.
No. 112. McElhose & Baker vs. Hogg & Richardson.
No. 119. Cochran vs. Balie.
No. 120. McClure vs. Stevens et al.
No. 123. Same vs. Same.
No. 124. Woods vs. Same.
No. 127. Spencer, Hall & Co. vs. Welsh.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of James C. Martin and Wm. Kirk Selvens, the latter withdrawn and plaintiff took a non-suit.

Wm. A. Magaffin and wife, for use, vs. R. Bruggerman & Co. Action under the Sheriff's interpleader act. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, except as to a quantity of household furniture.

The next case taken up was that of Henry Mots vs. Ernest Wessel. Action on an appeal. Not at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 109. McCutcheon vs. Hershauser.
No. 112. Hill vs. Frethy et al.
No. 115. Achenbach vs. the Helvetia Building Association.
No. 115. Calhoun & Co. vs. McKim & Co.
No. 116. McGarvy vs. Smith.
No. 117. Bartlett vs. Frazier & Bros.
No. 118. McGinnis vs. Bradley.
No. 119. Kingsley et al vs. Fleming.
No. 120. Lane vs. Aughnight et ux.
No. 122. Carson Bros. vs. Frat.
No. 123. Laugh in vs. Burns et al.
No. 124. Hughes vs. Parry.
No. 125. Wilkins vs. Hillard.
No. 127. Freyvogle & Gilner vs. Donahue.
No 128. McNulty vs. Double et al.

Homicide in Steubenville.

A homicide occurred in Steubenville on Saturday evening, the circumstances of which were as follows: Two men whose names are James Coulson and John Mc.affrey, who were employed at the blast furnace of Isaac Jennings, involved in a quarrel some time ago which caused considerable bitterness of feeling among them. They met in a saloon on Market street, kept by one Collins, much earlier than his opponent and did not make any show of resentment at the time. About an hour afterward McCaffrey withdrew and Coulson followed, overtaking him near the corner of Fourth alley and Market street, and there the quarrel was renewed, Coulson stabbing McCaffrey with a large knife, inflicting a deep and wide cut in the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded. McCaffrey was at once informed and medical attendance procured, but he died about two o'clock Sunday morning. Coulson delivered himself up to the authorities about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is now in custody awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Arrest of a Supposed Thief.

A man who gives his name as Wm. Barnes was arrested by Officer Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police, near the corner of Sandusky street and River avenue, Allegheny, about one o'clock yesterday morning. At the Mayor's office the man was searched and a number of

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting—The Monongahela Valley Railroad Company—Ordinance Granting Right of Way.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh was held on Monday evening, May 3d, 1869, at the office of Justice Barker, Carson street.

Members present—Messrs. Brown, Haines, Kim, Lorentz and Sheargold.

In the absence of the Burgess, Mr. Haines was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the ordinance prepared by the Solicitor, granting the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the borough.

The clerk then read a communication from Samuel Schoyer, Esq., Solicitor, accompanied by an ordinance prepared in accordance with the Committee having charge of the matter, considering the application of the Monongahela Valley Railroad for right of way, &c.

The ordinance gives the Company the right to lay, single or double track on Manor street from the eastern limits of the borough to about one hundred and fifty feet west of Sixth street, and thence on iron trestles by such curves as may be necessary across Chestnut, Second and Carson streets to the Railroad bridge, with the right and authority to traverse said track with their cars and locomotives.

After the grade of Manor street is established the company will be required before laying their rails on said street to build and erect a strong and substantial stone wall along the northern line of that part of Manor street hereby granted, and shall cover said wall with a wooden or other capping broad enough for the said street, shall be so placed as to cause the least possible obstruction in the convenient use of said foot or sidewalks.

They are also required to erect a freight and passenger station in the borough, and footwalks, properly secured by railings, across their tracks on Manor street opposite all streets leading to said part of Manor street occupied by said railway track. They are not to permit the whistles of the locomotives to be blown in the borough limits. Subsequent sections provide for the amount to be paid the borough for the use of the road, for the repeal of the ordinance in case its provisions are not observed; making the Company subject to such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the further protection and security of the persons and property of the citizens of the borough; the ordinance not to be valid until its provisions are accepted by the directors of the Company, when all ordinances inconsistent therewith will be repealed.

The above is the last ordinance of importance presented last night, but several amendments have been proposed, among which will be the placing of a watchman at Manor street where the road enters upon it, &c.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Sheargold moved that the ordinance be recommitted to the committee with instructions to strike out and correct the same, insert all amendments necessary, and report at a special meeting to be held on Monday, May 17, which was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Saturday, May 3, 1869:

Wm. M. Clancy to Joseph W. Long, January 6, 1869; lot in Manchester, being a part of lots 40, 41 and 42, Charlton's plan on Chartiers street, Allegheny.....$

Wm. Best to Jacob Lentz, March 3, 1869; 2¼ acres of ground in Mifflin township

Wm. McClinton to Chas. Moody, May 1, 1867; one acre of ground in Moon township, with buildings.....

Jacob Leger to Wm. Best, March 3, 1869; 2¾ acres of ground in Mifflin township

Wm. Young to Chas. Moody, March 1, 1869; lot in Sewickley borough, 80 by 100 feet

Robert Henderson to John Hendler, December 15, 1868; lot in Peters Township, 18 Cavatt's plan, on Steep street, Third ward, Allegheny.....

Joseph McKnight to George Duncan, November 1, 1868; lot in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, on Center and Carson streets, Birmingham, 80 by 200 feet, with buildings.....

John Hodgson to John Parkes, April 1, 1869; lot No. 13 Watson's plan, on Watson street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 112 feet.....

C. Bentman to Henry Silverman, January 4, 1869; lot No. 196 Scott's plan, on Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, 24 by 94 feet.....

George H. Swindell to Henry Silverman, January 30, 1869, lot No. 25, Patterson's plan, on Perry street, Birmingham, 20 by 80 feet.....

Gabriel Fry to George Crise, April 7, 1868; lot in Wilkinsburg, 29 by 150 feet, with buildings.....

Jacob Covode to Conrad Holland, July 31, 1868; lot No. 1, Covode's plan, in Sharpsburg, on Bridge street.....

John O. Phillips to Mary Magdalena Auen, April 22, 1869; two lots in Lower St. Clair township, 40 by 80 feet.....

Benjamin Fox to Nancy Robinson, May 1, 1869; lots Nos. 7 and 8, Fox's plan, Chartiers township, on Fox's avenue, 50 by 100 feet.....

Daniel Hong to Clancy & Birmingham, February 24, 1869; lot in McClure township on Charles street.....

Same to same, August 5, 1868; lot in McClure township.....

Richard Taylor, as the trustees of the African M. E. Church, of Elizabeth borough, on Fourth street, 68 by 120 feet.....

Robert Hilands to M. King, April 16, 1869; 6 acres and 15 perches of land in Monongahela township.....

Joseph Robertson to Daniel Sweney, March 1, 1869; 8 acres of ground in Wilkins township.....

William Dickey to P. T. Austin, February 15, 1868; tract of land in Richland township, 4 acres and 25 perches.....

John Ewalt to Thomas Staley, April 1, 1869; three acres of land in Richland township.....

R. H. Negley to Erastus Johnston, March 20, 1869; lot on Ross street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 150 feet.....

Joseph Dubold to John Kalling, March 20, 1869; lot on Dinsmore street, Lower St. Clair township, 25 by 80 feet.....

Joseph H. Dallis to Gotlieb Grater, 10d in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Franklin street, 24 by 129 feet.....

George Gallagher to Frederick Hose, January 3, 1867; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 24 by 129 feet.....

F. Schram to George Strable, October 1, 1866; the above described lot.....

MORTGAGES.

Same day twelve mortgages were filed.

Assaulted on a Bridge.

Adam Sager, Frederick Stackman and George Schmidt appeared before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham, on Sunday morning and preferred separate informations against Jacob Jones, Wm. Marshall and Peter Ruegsen, for felonious and aggravated assault and battery. From the statements of the prosecutors it seems that while on their way home on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, and when near the middle of the upper Monongahela or Birmingham bridge, they were met by the defendants who assaulted them with "knuckles" and "handy-billy," and robbed them, and, it is supposed, would have robbed them had they not been frightened and driven off. Mr. Stackman received a severe cut on the lip, while Mr. Schmidt sustained an ugly gash above the eye. Each case occupied much of a jury. Warrants were issued by Justice Lipp, and on sunday afternoon Constable Parkes, of South Pittsburgh, arrested Jones. He was taken before the Justice and admitted to bail in the sum of $2, given by his parents in court. Marshall was arrested yesterday and in default of bail committed to jail for trial. Peterson has not yet been arrested, but he will likely be apprehended to-day. The parties all worked together in a mill in Birmingham.

Arrested and Discharged.

A boy giving his name as Patrick McAuley was arrested by the police yesterday afternoon and placed in the lock-up, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The boy, who is a mere man than fifteen years old, was, until recently, employed in the glass factories of A. Ford & Co. and McCully & Co., in the twelfth ward, at three dollars and a half per week. Lately he, with several of his companions, thought their work was worth about five dollars per week, and accordingly "struck" for increase. The proprietors refused to accede to their demands, and other hands were employed. The offense for which McAuley was arrested consisted in his going to McCully's factory and interfering with the lads there employed. The offender was discharged last evening after a severe reprimand.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.—The report circulated on Sunday that two of the boys noticed as having been intoxicated by drinking the liquor from Finch's establishment in South Pittsburgh, that is the liquor that ran out of the fifty barrels that were broken open on Thursday last, was unfounded. Nearly all the boys who indulged in the ardent are more or less indisposed from the effects thereof, and two especially whose parents reside on Birnham street, Birmingham, are very ill, but there lives are not considered in danger.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Robert Cunningham, of the Second ward, a gentleman of integrity and well known for his qualifications, announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner. He is just such a man as would do credit to the office, and this we say without any reflection upon the present members of the Board.

THE WORK GOES ON.—The Mayor continues to impose fines on persons arrested for disturbing their neighbors to stand on the public streets unbitched, and yesterday five cases were brought up. One dollar and costs is the penalty imposed.

REMOVAL.

S. Fahnestock,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, HAS REMOVED TO No. 56 Wood Street,

THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVENUE, AND IS NOW RECEIVING HIS NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, AMONG WHICH ARE:

200 doz. Grass and Cradling Scythes;
100 doz. Scythe Snaths;
100 doz. Corn Hoes and Rakes;
100 doz. Hay and Manure Forks;
50 doz. Ames' Shovels and Spades;
65 doz. Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
160 sets best No. 1 Tress Hoops.
Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, of all kinds. Locks of the Best Eastern Manufactures.
Disston's Saws of all kinds.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO GIVE ME A CALL AT MY NEW STORE.

NO. 56 WOOD ST.,

THIRD DOOR BELOW FOURTH AVE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

1,000 BOXES OF INITIAL PAPER.

AND

1,000 BOXES OF MILLINERY GOODS.

We have just received ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF INITIAL PAPER, which we will sell at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF

50 CENTS PER BOX.

Each box contains one Quire of Paper, and one package of Envelopes. It is such paper as usually retails at 30 cents per quire, and the Envelopes at 20 cents per pack. The stamping of the same, if done to order, would cost at least 30 cents, making 50 cents in all. We sell the box at 50 cents, thus making it cheaper by 30 cents than the same paper can be put up for a box at a time.

Notwithstanding its extraordinary cheapness, we furnish it to the Trade so that they can make a handsome profit.

J. L. READ & SON,

84 WOOD STREET.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON
EARLY GOODRICH,
BUCKEYES, CUSSES,
And EARLY ROSE,

Pure Seed, for sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to the OLD AND PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, (Established in 1828.)
No. 45 Beaver street, New York.

For sale by HARRIS & EWING,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street,
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and
R. E. SHELLERS,
No. 45 Wood street.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

James McCullough charged Thomas Mellon with the larceny of a small sum of money which was taken from the trunk of deponent at his boarding house in East Birmingham. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

Jacob Mertz entered complaint against Mrs. Catharine Kellar, charging her with disorderly conduct, alleging that she was a source of considerable annoyance to deponent and his family and the neighborhood generally. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

HELD FOR COURT.

Andrew Greisinger made information charging Louis Sahner with assault and battery upon deponent's son, a small boy, twelve or fourteen years of age. The parties are employed at Chambers's Glass House, and Sahner, who became incensed at some wrong done by young Greisinger, kicked him out of the shop, where he was engaged at work. Sahner was arrested and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

HELD FOR A HEARING.

F. C. Negley, Esq., made information against a man named Thomas Sullivan for assault and battery. It seems that Mr. Negley, who is a coal merchant in South Pittsburgh, has in his employ a colored driver. On Saturday, as the driver was passing through Union Mills with a wagon, he was attacked by boys, who stopped his horse, &c. He kept on, however, and just then a stone was hurled at him. The stone sped past its mark, but struck and injured a nephew of Mr. Negley, a lad named Dickson, in whose behalf the information was preferred against Sullivan. A harmonious settlement was effected, but he denied having thrown the stone, and one had not been in the vicinity of "Limerick" for the past two years. Sullivan is the person who is alleged to have committed the offense was committed. Being a peaceful man at all seasons, consequently was discharged, the prosecutor or his witnesses failing to identify him.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Satchels.

Joseph Leibler, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Trunks, Valises and Traveling Satchels, No. 104 Wood street.

The Union Carriage Manufactory.

Stoner & Marlatt, manufacturers of Carriages, Hot Coaches, Light Trucks, Light Track Wagons, etc., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, repairing on all kinds neatly and promptly attended to.

The Premium Trunk Factory.

All trunks manufactured at this factory are warranted perfect. Factory corner Penn and Thirteenth streets; warehouse No. 104 Wood street.

Carriages.

Elegant and substantial Carriages manufactured and finished by the Light Track Waggoning Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Buggies.

The largest and finest selection of Buggies in the city, with all the latest improvements at the Union Carriage Factory, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

What is a Tonic?

Bear this in mind,—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant,—*a stimulant, however produced by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but a temporary delusion.* PETERS' STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive effect of oil of vitriol, and combinations of the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the *rye spirit* which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the finest roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature, so that it becomes, in fact, a simple and diffusible stimulant, at once a tonic and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active powers, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and agreeable flow with which persons take for a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this preparation forms the most delicious remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes the excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and proves itself a most effective alterative quantities, is the very best preparation that can be administered by the worker and the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

And by all druggists.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2.00 a m	12.15 p m
Fast Line	9.15 a m	4.35 p m
Express	2.35 p m	4.35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	3.25 a m	8.50 p m
Mixed Accomod'n	8.30 a m	8.15 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3.50 p m	9.35 a m
Mixed Accomod'n	5.30 p m	8.15 p m
Sunday Church Train	12.05 p m	9.35 a m

The 2.35 p m train will leave daily. The 12.15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9.45 a m train makes close connections at Newark or Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, May 3d, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Liberty and Penn streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	8.00 a m	Day Express	5.15 p m
Day Express	2.40 p m	Night Express	6.10 a m
Brady's B'd Ac	4.15 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10.15 a m
Soda Works Accom'n	9.45 a m	Soda Works Accom'n	7.10 a m
Soda Works Accom'n	6.30 p m	Soda Works	6.15 p m
Hulton Ac	6.45 a m	Hulton	7.00 p m
Hulton Ac	12.00 m	Hulton	2.00 p m
Hulton Ac	4.00 p m	Hulton	1.05 p m
Arnold's Ac	5.00 p m	Arnold's Ac	7.10 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1.10 p m; returns 9.50 a m.

Express Train stops only at principal points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Chicago Ex	2.00 a m	Chicago Ex	1.55 a m
Erie & Y'n Ex	7.25 a m	Chicago Ex	12.05 p m
C. & Wtg Mail	6.15 a m	Wheeling Ex	10.40 a m
Pittsburgh Mail	9.00 a m	Greenville Mail	7.00 p m
Colerain Ex	9.45 a m	Chicago Ex	4.01 p m
Erie & Wtg Ex	1.00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	7.30 p m
Chicago Ex	7.25 p m	Erie & Y'n Ex	5.50 p m
Wheeling Ex	11.15 p m	Erie & Wtg Ex	6.15 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8.30 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8.38 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10.05 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	10.23 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11.18 a m	Leetsdale Ac	10.23 a m
Rochester Ac	3.45 p m	Enon Ac	6.23 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5.15 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2.43 p m
Enon Ac	5.15 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2.43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6.25 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4.33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	6.45 p m	Leetsdale Ac	6.45 p m
Oak Dales Sum. day Church	1.15 p m	Fair Oaks Sum. day Church	9.58 a m

2.23 p m Chicago Express will leave daily. 12.05 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.

☞ No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Superintendent.

J. M. KIMBALL, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after APRIL 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Wash ington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1.25 a m	Day Express	8.15 a m
Fast Line	1.15 a m	Southern Ex	4.50 a m
Fast Line	8.45 a m	Mail Train	8.00 a m
Allegheny Ac	7.50 a m	Mail Train	8.15 a m
Mail Train	9.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex	No. 1 10.20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9.10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	No. 2 11.30 a m
Mail Train	1.10 p m	Mail Train	1.30 p m
Johnstown Ac	1.00 p m	Johnstown Ac	4.00 p m
Day Express	1.30 p m	Day Express	3.10 p m
Fast Line	3.30 p m	Fast Line	7.30 p m
Allegheny Ac	4.30 p m	Allegheny Ac	9.35 p m
Mail Train	7.20 p m	Mail Train	8.20 p m
Southern Ex	9.35 p m	Southern Ex	11.10 p m
Night Express	12.20 p m	Night Express	5.15 a m

Allegheny Accommodation Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.10 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a m	6.00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3.00 p m	10.10 a m
West Newton Accommodation	4.30 p m	9.35 a m
Broadford Accommodation	5.30 p m	7.30 p m
Night Accommodation to Mc Kean	10.30 p m	6.45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1.00 p m	10.00 a m

For Tickets apply to

E. M. RAYMOND, Agent.
WM. B. STOCKTON, Supt.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST.

A SHORTER AND FASTER LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading Allentown and Easton. CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SIX HOURS QUICKER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh, daily:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Pittsburgh.....12.35 p m	In New York.....6.15 a m
Pittsburgh.....5.10 p m	In New York.....11.00 a m
Pittsburgh.....7.30 p m	In New York.....12.00 p m
Pittsburgh.....2.30 a m	In New York.....7.00 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from station Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
New York.....9.00 a m	In Pittsburgh.....2.40 a m
New York.....5.00 p m	In Pittsburgh.....10.30 a m
New York.....8.00 p m	In Pittsburgh.....1.45 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh, at 12.35 p. m. only and New York at 5.00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

HATS AND CAPS.

R. H. PALMER

WHOLESALE DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS.

84 WOOD STREET.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, April 30, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING FAIRVIEW ALLEY,

From Hazlett street to Liberty street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MAY 11TH, 1869, when it